

BRITISH DIVIDE- ON QUESTION OF MILITARY CUTS

Economy Committee Asks \$300,000,000 Slash in Army and Navy.

PLAN IS OPPOSED BY CONSERVATIVES

Report Assumes Great War in Next Ten Years Unlikely.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Sir Eric Geddes, heading the government's "economy committee," has presented recommendations for slashing reduction of Great Britain's military and naval expenditures which may result in one of the most bitterly-contested political fights in the history of the Lloyd George ministry. The Geddes report, which urges a 25 per cent cut in the budget for the army and navy, and a 25 per cent cut in the navy, will bring about an immediate cleavage between the Conservatives and the Liberals, who are the main supporters of the government. The report will also bring about a cleavage between the Conservatives and the Liberals, who are the main supporters of the government. The report will also bring about a cleavage between the Conservatives and the Liberals, who are the main supporters of the government.

Oppose War Pension Cut. The Liberals and Laborites, on the other hand, will insist on the military reductions, and fight any attempt to cut expenditures in the education or health departments. Still another element, the Conservatives, will stand opposed to the pruning of war pension.

In addition to cuts of £21,000,000 in the navy and £20,000,000 in the army—not including expected increases resulting from the Washington conference—the committee urges a cut of £5,500,000 in the air force, £18,000,000 in education, and £2,500,000 in health.

A comparison of the army, navy and air estimates of 1914-15 and 1922-23 discloses that Great Britain's defense costs have risen \$55,000,000 in eight years.

The committee in its report reveals that the government decided in 1914 that the fighting forces of the empire should be built on the assumption that no great war could be anticipated within the next ten years.

Plan to Reduce Garrison. The committee intends to save £25,000,000 more in other departments, and from consideration, first, of the adjustment of naval estimates resulting from the Washington agreements; second, from recommendations for a 25 per cent reduction of the army and navy; and third, from a possible reorganization and reduction of British military garrisons abroad.

The Geddes report declares that the proposed naval reductions will not affect the question of capital ships and submarines, based on the reduction of 35,000 in personnel. It is understood that on several of the proposed reductions the cabinet is split, and that some of the cuts may be rejected before the house debates the economic program.

Shows Great Fighting Force. The Geddes report observes that the estimates for 1922 show that: "In the fifth year after the armistice, with a German fleet of 100 battleships, we are to have a far greater fighting power, with a larger personnel, and greater preparations for war than ever before in our history."

The recommendations already have prompted a semi-official statement from the admiralty, in which it is remarked that "the admiralty considers that it has the best grounds for questioning the cabinet's accuracy and judgment."

DISTRICT NAMES ITS NEW SCHOOLS

Naming schools occupied part of the time of the District Commissioners yesterday. The tubercular school to be located on the Uphur street tract hereafter will be known as the Health School. The two junior high schools will be known as the Henry B. Macfarland Junior High School and the Samuel Pierpont Langley Junior High School. The former is to be located on Uphur street facing south on the Uphur tract. The latter is to be built on Lincoln road in Eckington. The so-called Lincoln Park School will be built north of Lincoln Park. The former is to be known as the Kingsman School. The plans for the two junior high schools are now in the making, while the Health School plans are practically complete.

W. R. HINSDALE, 86, AUTHOR, IS DEAD

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 10.—William Russell Hinsdale, who claimed credit for the country's adoption of the convoy system of sending troops overseas during the war, is dead at his home here at the age of 86.

Hinsdale, author of several books on engineering and scientific subjects, recently published a book called "Who Won the War?" in which he said that under the name of "Admiral von Tromp" he pled the Navy Department with suggestions on the convoy method. The navy never recognized Hinsdale's claim.

British Threaten To Order More Troops to Ulster

England Will Prevent Outrages, Lloyd George Warns Collins.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Not only will British troops in Ulster be employed to prevent further outrages upon unionists, but if the situation demands, these forces will be strengthened, Premier Lloyd George informed Michael Collins, head of the provisional government of the Irish free state in a message answering Collins.

Collins expressed a fear of reprisals by Ulstermen, adding they could be carried out only with assistance of British troops. Lloyd George's reply said events had shown the necessity for British troops in Ulster.

"These forces will be increased to any extent necessary to afford impartial protection in Ulster," he added.

Winston Churchill read the prime minister's message to Collins. He declared the provisional government had been unable to prevent the raids and the British government was bound to prevent further outrages.

Lord Robert Cecil asked what authority is responsible for maintenance of order in Southern Ireland. Churchill replied the British government always is responsible.

"We wish to place men of the provisional government in authority as early as possible," Churchill said.

RELIEF FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL CONDITIONS URGED BY CITIZENS

Senate Committee Hears Representatives From Civic Bodies.

Civic interest in the public schools of the District manifested itself yesterday when representatives from every business and social organization in the city appeared before the subcommittee of the Senate District Committee to offer cooperation in seeking a remedy for the present condition of the schools.

Chairman Capper expressed his gratification at seeing so much interest shown in what he called "the District's greatest problem." The school situation, he declared, was the gravest that faced the people of the District and he addressed the citizens to impress the members of Congress in any way they saw fit with the necessity of bringing relief to the public schools of Washington.

Must Hammer at Congress. He explained that Congress was absorbed with vital legislation but that the different organizations must keep hammering away until Congress was thoroughly impressed with the fact that the District needs assistance.

Although each speaker concentrated upon some particular phase of the school problem, the testimony as a whole coincided with that presented by the various educators from different parts of the United States who have appeared from time to time before the committee.

Sweden Ashford, representing the Federation of Citizens' Associations, emphasized the lack of capable men to operate the heating plants. He told the committee that half the money now expended for fuel and repairs to the furnaces could be saved if efficient licensed engineers were placed in charge of the plants.

Urges Tuition for Outdoors. The question of educating pupils who live outside the District was discussed by Mr. Ashford, who announced that the federation had drawn a bill to provide that the parents of these pupils who had no connection with the public schools of Washington should pay either tuition or taxes to the District.

Representative William F. Hammer in questioning Mr. Ashford brought out the fact that about 6 per cent of the pupils in the District schools are residents of Maryland or Virginia. Mr. Hammer expressed the opinion that great injustice might result from a law which would bar from the District schools the children whose parents were obliged to live in the outlying sections of the city because of their limited means.

Fears Congestion Result. Representative Woods, of the committee, believed that it would increase the congestion in the city to place a tight restriction on the suburban population.

When told that the community centers practically were in charge of the schools, Senator King declared that he had feared this would be the case.

Mrs. Lucy R. Stanton, representing the United Citizens' Playground Association, pointed out to the committee the importance of recreation.

Arthur Deering Call, representing the Monday Evening Club, favored placing the minimum salary of an elementary school teacher at \$1,500 a year with an increasing of \$100 each year for five years.

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FAILED TO JOIN THEATER WALLS, CORONER TOLD

Builders Neglected Bondage, Newest Evidence in Disaster Inquest.

CRANDALL ONE OF 6 WITNESSES

Contractor and Architect New on Theater Work, Jury Is Informed.

The curved Columbia road wall of the Knickerbocker Theater was not joined completely with the stage wall, supporting a large portion of the steel roof structure, which collapsed and killed ninety-seven persons the night of January 28, Richard G. Fletcher, general superintendent for construction of the wall and ceiling, told the coroner's jury at the close of the fourth day of the inquest yesterday.

"The walls were bonded for about a foot at the top but for a space of about six feet beneath they were not," Fletcher declared.

The statements answered questions of District Attorney Gordon, attempting to attach responsibility and verify conclusions of the joint board of government engineers who place the primary cause of the collapse to "failure to properly bond the curved Columbia road and stage walls."

While Fletcher admitted the lack of complete bonding, he insisted this failure could not have been the cause of the collapse, refusing, however, to give the jury his reasons for the roof cave-in.

Six Testify in Day. Six witnesses were examined during the day, including Harry M. Randall, owner of the theater. All others will testify tomorrow.

Three men testified they were responsible in part for supervision of the wall construction which was a note to modified plans weakness in the theories for the collapse proposed by the government engineers and J. H. Ford, steel structural engineer.

Points developed during the day were:

Possible weakness of the high Columbia road wall was recognized by contractors, Fletcher said. It was strengthened by building concrete band around the top, not called for in plan.

Possible weakness in wall bearing provisions for steel structure recognized by engineer, who at times called for a modified plan calling for institution of double I-beams in walls under all heavy beams.

Engineer says note was not followed. Steel contractor insists it was.

Modified steel plans were not checked by engineer for architect, which was testified to by Gear.

Architect's First Theater. First theater designed by the architect, or constructed by the contractor.

Both contractor and architect later worked on Metropolitan Theater, in which a steel truss collapsed during construction.

Melvin Rich, engineer for the architect, did not supervise steel structural work during construction, as testified day before. No engineer for this work named.

Probable cause of the collapse, according to the engineer, was caused by a strain which would have broken any kind of bond between the walls, he was asked what he considered the cause of the collapse.

"I do not know. I am of an open mind but very naturally I do not think construction of the walls could have been responsible," he answered.

Fletcher declared he put concrete in some of the ties of the wall. The government engineers pointed to a list of twenty-one evidences of "inferior work" on the building that there was an "absence of concrete fill in the tie at beam bearing." Another defect pointed out by the engineers was the unsupported tie wall on the Columbia road side.

Fletcher's testimony was cut short by adjournment at 2:30 o'clock. The inquest will reconvene Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock, at which time Coroner Nevitt and District Attorney Gordon hope to conclude their investigation before the coroner's jury.

Mr. Gear was again called to the stand at the opening of the inquest. For the third time he was asked by District Attorney Gordon at what time he discovered the torn wall.

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Says Soviet Societies Aid Famine Relief

Secretary Hoover States Half Million Raised By Them.

Frank acknowledgment of pro-Soviet societies in America contributing to Russian famine relief, is made by Secretary Hoover in his annual report to President Harding.

This report was submitted yesterday in response to the President's request occasioned by the presence of Soviet Ambassador Gromyko in Washington, as to the validity of these organizations.

These pro-Soviet organizations are co-ordinated under the American Federated Russian Famine Relief Committee, according to Secretary Hoover, and have "apparently secured about \$500,000 in cash and some \$200,000 in kind from the Friends of Soviet Russia group and the Russian Red Cross, whose directing head is Dr. Dubrowsky, an agent of the Soviet government."

The Russian Red Cross inside Russia, Secretary Hoover's report declares, is a reconstruction of the pre-war Russian organization under the general control of the Soviet government and has been recognized by the International Red Cross at Geneva.

At present the total resources of the American Relief Administration (a combination of government, private and charitable organizations) are \$52,593,700, according to the Hoover report.

"The famine is proving of even larger dimensions than anticipated," the report reveals. "The neck of the bottle in relief is port facilities and transportation inside Russia. Already the Soviet authorities have requested that the rate of such work (now 5,000 tons daily) should be slowed down, owing to their inability to handle such large quantities."

JEALOUS LOVER THOUGHT SLAYER

Relatives of Miss Jones Give Alexandria Police New And Startling Clues.

Alexandria police are on the trail of a jealous lover as the murderer of Miss Ella May Hollings Jones, a 21-year-old girl, is sought.

Members of the dead girl's family are convinced that the arrest of this man will solve the mystery. They have furnished officials with clues, chiefly that threats had been made against her.

Detectives started to follow this trail yesterday afternoon after the funeral of the former schoolmate, whose body was dragged from the Potomac River Monday.

It has been established that she left Alexandria, February 3, on a Washington trolley car, after expressing her intention of visiting Cherry Lane, where she lived.

Washington's said he had not seen her for more than two weeks. Jewelry, cash and a hand satchel carried by her have not been found. The belief is held that the slayer took the valuables to make it appear that robbery, not jealousy, was the motive.

Miss Jones was buried, after services at Wheatley's Chapel, in Bethel cemetery. Members of U. S. 8th Central Postal Directory, which formed the American Legion, of which the slain girl was a member, conducted a military service.

Riot in Reichstag Threatens Wirth

Majority Formed by Foes Likely to Overthrow the German Cabinet.

BERLIN, Feb. 10.—Wild scenes occurred in the Reichstag this afternoon. Several members of the cabinet were actually formed massed rushes against their opponents, meeting midway under the speaker's tribune, where, with curious insults and flattery threats, they spat out their venom.

The uproar is not yet over. The cabinet, or its re-formation with members of other parties given portfolios, is regarded as most probable.

Although it is generally conceded that the Wirth government has shown itself stronger than anyone expected by weathering the national emergency and restoring confidence abroad, the conservatives and radicals are more bitter than ever in their attacks on the chancellor.

Today's Reichstag meeting indicated that the Socialists are opposed to their leaders' actions in handling the railroad strike; the Independent Socialists and Communists are willing to defeat the government; the Conservatives, the Nationalist party remains hostile as usual. Of these four are non-government parties, and they form a majority capable of upsetting the Wirth government at any time, and they are discussing such action now.

PRESIDENT DELAYS DECISION ON GENOA

Announcement of the United States government's reply to the Genoa conference invitation has been delayed. President Harding had expected to disclose the position of this government on the conference late yesterday. Whether the delay was due to his sudden decision to deliver his treaty message and resultant cancellation of his usual Friday press conference was not disclosed.

It was stated in some quarters that announcement of a postponement of the conference was anticipated, and that expectation of this might have led the government to withhold its reply, thus relieving it of the responsibility of declining the invitation at this time.

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CONGRESS MAY TURN BUSINESS TO NAVY YARDS

Senate Amendment Gives More Chances for Estimates.

As union leaders prepared a nationwide appeal to the public yesterday for relief from the order to "furlough" skilled mechanics in government shipyards, steps were taken in the Senate to check any assignment of ship work to independent companies.

Hopes of a direct appeal to President Harding are held by union chiefs, who plan to enlist sympathy of the nation through a publicity campaign.

In the Senate, Senator Lodge introduced an amendment aimed to curtail release of contracts for ship repair work to independent firms. This is seen as a direct move to hold all government ship work within government plants.

Gives Navy Yards a Chance. The amendment provides that the navy yards of the government be given an opportunity to submit estimates for repair work on all ships in government docks for work to exceed \$5,000 in cost.

A conference between Secretary of the Navy Denby and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; William H. Johnson, president of the Machinists' Association; Chairman J. O'Connell, of the Metal Trades Department; President Janson, of the Columbia Lodge of Machinists, and N. P. Alfais, of Machinists District, 44, has been arranged for Wednesday.

Over 135 skilled workmen released from the Washington Navy Yard. It is estimated that 1,600 skilled workmen in other government yards will be made idle by the order which took effect Thursday morning.

Officers of the International Association of Machinists last night said they had received reports confirming previous rumors of reductions at government yards in Boston, Portsmouth, N. H.; Brooklyn Navy Yard, Norfolk, Newport News, San Francisco, Puget Sound and Mare Island, Cal.

While it was contemplated reductions in Navy Yard personnel would follow the arms conference, it was thought the men would be given sufficient notice to enable them to find employment elsewhere.

"The thing that hurts," said William H. Johnson, president of the International Association of Machinists, "is that the men had absolutely no warning that they would be dismissed. I do not know of an instance under private employment that compares with the ruthlessness of this order."

Objects to "Farming Out." That the move is unsound economically and that it adds to business depression, was the opinion of other union officials. The mechanics' association estimates that besides the construction work eliminated by the conference, there is sufficient work to keep the government yards working normally for a period of three years if the Navy Department would do its own work instead of "farming out" to private corporations.

It is pointed out that the United States Shipping Board is contracting with private concerns for work that could be done in government yards. Work on the steamship Lehigh, which the Boston Navy yard is capable of doing, is to be let to a private corporation, it is said.

"Our naval construction has not been entirely stopped," said President Johnson. "We still have a legitimate building program which would keep the government yards busy if it were not contracted with private individuals."

Suggests Remedial Steps. As a remedy to the present situation, Johnson proposed the following steps:

Speed up our "legitimate" building program. Have as much of the government's work done in its own yards as possible.

Reduce navy yard personnel gradually over an extended period in order that the men may find other employment.

Unless some measures are adopted to meet the unemployment caused by Thursday's order, widespread suffering will result, it was said. Figures compiled by the International Association of Machinists reveal that of its membership of over 200,000 skilled machinists, 60 per cent are now without employment.

This ratio has been increasing for several months, it was stated. Official advice to local unions is to stay in Washington rather than dissipate their funds traveling in search of employment. The association knows of no district where there are no idle mechanics.

The Washington navy yard employed the largest number of skilled mechanics in the United States, according to statements of union officials, who said: "Of the men 'furloughed' by the Washington navy yard, every man is an American citizen and most of them have families. They make up a substantial part of the buying public of the city; their weekly payrolls flowing in the neighborhood of \$50,000."

A large number of employees are engaged in the purchase of homes on the monthly payment plan, and it is expected that many will be compelled to sell at a loss unless government officials reconsider their action."

Text of President's Address

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate: I have come to make report to you of the conclusions of what has been termed the Washington conference on the limitation of armaments, and to lay before you the series of treaties which the United States and the other powers participating in the conference have negotiated and signed, and have announced to the world. Apart from the very great satisfaction in reporting to the executive report of the conference as well as that advice and consent which the Constitution requires to make these covenants effective.

Accompanying the treaties I bring to you the complete minutes of both plenary sessions and committee meetings, and a copy of the official report made to me by the American delegation to the conference. Both the complete minutes and the official report of the American delegation are new accompaniments to the conference, so I bring to you a complete and up-to-date record of the conference, but they are fitting testimonials to that open and simpler diplomacy for which the world has asked, and the practice of which contributed largely to the success of the conference, and to the friendly understanding which is the key to the conference itself.

The whole transaction is quite out of the ordinary. I am not

Indefatigable, it was a conference of friends, proceeding in deliberation and sympathy, appraising their friendly and peaceful relations and resolved to maintain them, and give to the world new assurances of peace and a relief from the burdens of excessive and competitive armaments. But the out-of-the-ordinary phases which I have in mind are that the Senate—indeed, the Congress—has already advised in favor of one—namely, the ratification of the treaties laid before you today, and the naval pact negotiated and signed is in accordance with your expressed wish. It calls a halt in the competitive construction of capital ships in the great navies of the world, and affords the first actual relief from naval burdens which peoples have been able to acclaim since steam and steel combined to add to naval strength in warfare.

But, though the treaty recommends that the Congress make the beginning of a naval holiday and that

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MURDER OF FILM MAN RE-ENACTED BY PROSECUTOR

Secrecy Shrouds Probe, Which Now Involves Prominent Man.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 10.—After examination of some of the most prominent figures in the mystery murder of William Desmond Taylor, movie director, District Attorney Thomas D. Ladd, today led his investigators to the home of the dead man and had the entire tragedy re-enacted as he has reconstructed it.

Woolwine's actions during the day were nearly as mysterious as the murder itself. Taking his court reporter with him he disappeared in an automobile and is said to have called on one of the biggest producers in Hollywood. He declined to confirm this report.

He also declined to confirm the report that Mabel Normand, the comedienne, had been examined again. But attaches of the office indicated that he had talked to Miss Normand the greater part of the forenoon.

Woolwine declared that he would have no statement to make until he had completely checked every bit of evidence in the case. With the visit to Taylor's home and re-enactment of the crime as it happened, the mystery of the murder case is now said to be complete.

Crime Skillfully Executed. His findings are expected to result in a grand jury investigation, and on this development legal progress in the case has been expected. Other sources have met an impasse.

So skillfully was the crime executed, and so reticent have become many of the men and women connected with the case, that unless some action is taken by Woolwine, it is believed the murder never will be solved and it will go down in history as a "perfect" crime.

Woolwine admitted that Mary Miles Minter had been interrogated. "Miss Minter came to me voluntarily and did not hesitate to answer a single question," he said. "As for other questions, no announcement will be made now."

Another story of the dead director's early career was given by Gilbert S. Green, a local business man, who was Taylor's associate in various enterprises.

"I met him in the winter of 1922 in Kansas City, Mo.," he said. "His name is Charles William Deane, an unassuming man, and he was born in an estate called Capouen, County Waterford, Ireland. He came to the States in 1920 as a real estate man."

Canvassed Together. "He was working in a railroad yard when I met him, and we both went out as canvassers for a magazine publisher. Every three months he would get a check by mail. He had made a failure of it. We parted after the canvassing experience and I did not see him again until the next year in Chicago. He had just come from St. Paul, where he had been running a cheap restaurant with another man. As we were both broke, we went out and got a large advance on salary we won a large sum shooting craps and celebrated it. That was the end of our money. He would buy new clothes, new neckties, go to an expensive restaurant, and entertain women friends. When he was broke he would start working again. I lost track of him, but when I saw his pictures in the paper I went to the funeral, and it was my old partner without a doubt."

While real developments in the search for the murderer are now being made public by the district attorney's office, it is known that Woolwine is working on a definite plan and the entire Hollywood picture colony, and most of Los Angeles, are awaiting breathlessly to learn if one prominent man is to be called in.

This man has had an affair of long standing with an actress mentioned in the case. The affair was broken off suddenly. Developments on this angle, it is stated by investigators, may be expected.

Gas Torch Causes Blaze. An overheated gas torch caused a blaze on the roof of the house at 518 N. street northwest, occupied by Nylas Wheeler, yesterday. Damage was placed at \$100.

SPEEDY ACTION ON PACTS, PLEA OF PRESIDENT

Assures Senate Seven Treaties Contain No Alliance Perils.

SPEECH GREETED WITH APPLAUSE

Failure to Ratify Would Make Peace Hope a Mockery, He Says.

Seven treaties, negotiated by the limitation of armament conference, were laid before the Senate yesterday by President Harding, with an earnest plea for their prompt ratification.

The President undertook to quiet fears of some Senators that the treaties, particularly the four-power pact, contain the dangers of a military alliance, binding the United States to the use of armed forces. He assured them there were no jokers of any kind in the facts. He declared that if the Senate did not ratify them, "then every proclaimed desire to promote peace and prevent war becomes a hollow mockery."

Democrats Join in Applause. There were no signs of hostility in the reception of the President's address. He received much applause when he entered the chamber and when he left, the Democrats joining in the ovation. Several times he was interrupted by applause. The demonstration was particularly emphatic on the Republican side when he assured the Senate that there was no similarity between the four-power pact and the league of nations, but the Democrats remained silent.

Steps were taken immediately to comply with the President's desire for early action. Senator Lodge, Republican leader, issued a call for a meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee to begin consideration of the treaties. "How long the treaties will remain in the hands of the committee, however, is wholly problematical. Considerable time is likely to be consumed in the consideration of the four-power pact."

List of Pacts Submitted. The seven treaties submitted by the President were:

The covenant to limit naval armament between the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan.

The treaty between the same powers in relation to the use of submarines and gases in warfare.

The treaty between the United States, the British Empire, France and Japan relating to their "insular possessions" and their "insular dominions" in the Pacific.

A declaration accompanying the four-power treaty reserving American rights in mandated territory.

An agreement supplementary to the four-power treaty defining the application of the term "insular possession" and "insular dominions" as relating to Japan.

A treaty between the nine powers in the conference relating to principles and policies to be followed in matters concerning China.

A treaty between the nine powers relating to Chinese customs tariff.

Gives Conference Minutes. The President supplied an innovation for the occasion by submitting the minutes of the conference, including both plenary sessions and committee meetings and also the report of the American delegates. This practical application of the principles of "open diplomacy" was received warmly by the Senate.

Mr. Harding made it plain that the whole program must be ratified to make any of it effective.

"I invite your prompt approval of all of them," he said. "It is quite impossible to readjust our naval program until the naval treaty has your sanction, even though you urged its negotiation. It is not possible to make the readjustment in full confidence until the whole program has commended itself to your approval."

No Alliance, He Declares. Seeking to drive the "foreign entanglement" argument out of the